WASHINGTON.

WERE THE MORMON TRIALS LEGALLY CON-DUCTED-WHY EX-SENATOR WARNER WAS REMOVED-PROSPECTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL FUND BILL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 28, 1872.

The Supreme Court is expected to give an opinion early this week on the Utah case, argued about two weeks ago. It may be remembered that, by a law unlike weeks ago. It may be remembered that, by a his almost Supreme Court of the Umted States on a writ of habcas corpus is allowed from the Utah Court. The counsel for the defendants in the murder trials begun against the Mormons, therefore, sued for a writ of habeas corpus and their application having been denied, brought the case to the United States Supreme Court. It is believed that the Court will decide that it has no jurisdiction in the case, since the ground on which the defendants base their demand is irregularity in the manner of abtaining the Grand Jury, and the usual manner of proceeding would be to enter a plea of abstement of the indictment on account of this irregularity, and not to sue for a writ of habeas corpus If the Court decides that it has jurisdiction, it will doubt less grant the writ on the ground claimed, and hold that the Court over which Judge McKean presides is a Territerial Court and not a United States Court, and that, therefore, the Grand Jury should have been summoned by a sheriff and not by a United States Marshal. Attor ney-General Williams, who has been Judge in two Territories (I wa and Oregon), is said to have remarked, th other day, that there can be no doubt on this point. The action of Judge McKean is very embarassing to the Department of Justice here, since, as the case now stands they find it may essible to go on with it, while, if the case is given up, it will be a substantial triumph for the Mor-

The latest illustration of Civil Service Reform is the removal of ex-Senator Warner from the Collectorship of the Port of Mobile. It may be remembered that, as long as Mr. Warner was in the Senate, and had a vote in the body, the Administration supported him, and listened to his advice in preference to that of Senator Spencer. The latter, from jealousy or some other cause, opposed War-ner's reflection, and by his action secured the election of Goldthwaite, a Democrat, to the Senate in his place. Warner then became a scandidate for the Collectorbut a friend of Spencer's was appointed, and Warner was offered the Governor ship of the Territory of New-Mexico. The new Col lector was not successful, and after a month or two was removed and Warner appointed. Then Spencer renewed the war upon Warner, although he is a supporter of the Administration; and, among other ways which he adopted to affect the appointing power, in some of hi rotes on the resolution to appoint a Retrenchment Committee stood with the Independent Republican This action, together with threats which he is reported to have thrown out at last, moved the White Hause, and Warner's name was withdrawn, he having never been confirmed, but not until an attempthad been made to buy him off by offering him the position of Minister to the Argentine Republic, which course, he would not accept. No fault is found with his administration of the Mobile Custom-house. On the contrary, it has been admitted to be honest, economical, and every way successful. The change is made for purely point at reasons, and Senator Spencer is reported to have aid within a day or two that, with the patronago of the Mobile Custom-bonse at his disposal, he can assar the Republican party of Alabams in the interest of

If the Education bill becomes a law, the amount of taoney to be apportlened among the States will not be large, as half of the proceeds of the sales of public landiii be but a little over \$1,000,000, or about \$4,500 to each Congress District. The other half the bill proposes shall deposited in the Treasury as a permanent fund, the interest to be distributed annually to the States. There are many in the House who like the bill as it is. Others think the method of distribution it proposes and the accountability to which it holds State officers for a proper use of the funds unexceptionable, but wish to go further and give the whole annual proceeds of the land sales on the ground that the States where education ha made little progress need liberal ald now, but will be able, when their school-have been maintained for two or three years, to do with out help from the Government. They urge that the best policy would be to make a generous appropriation to enourage the Southern States to get their schools esta blished, with the understanding that the aid is to be ex tended for a few years only. They would give nothing t all or nearly all the Democrats, are opposed to taking any stops in the direction proposed by the bill. Education they hold to be a matter which should be left entirely with the States without aid, advice, or interference from the General Government. The bill comes up again on tasseds, and is likely to occupy the morning hoursh the tasseds, and is likely to occupy the morning hoursh the week, unless Mr. Perce yields to the requests of members of committees, who want the bill to be dispused of, so that they may have an opportunity to report, and calls the previous successful before the measure has been thorough-ity debated.

The Sounte Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meetice, yesterday, for the purpose of considering the claims of ex-Senator Abbott of North Carolina to a seat in the S nate. No vote was reached, but it is understood that Sellators Carpenter and Thurman are each engaged in writing a report, one of which will be adopted at the next meeting of the Committee on Tuesday merning. next meeting of the Committee on Tuesday morning.

It is believed that the majority of the Committee will selopt Carpenter's report, and that it will give the seat to Abb. at, while the minority will unite on Thurman's report, which is expected to set forth that, since no one who was qualified received a majority of the votes cast for senator, no one was elected. The case is regarded with considerable interest, as well on account of the nice legal point which it has raised as for its political bearing.

The content of the Relief of the season of the House

The resolution of Mr. Poland, which passed the House on Thursday, requested the President to furnish to Congress a statement of the facts upon which the habea orpus was suspended in South Carolina, and also a lisof all the arrests made for violations of the peace and order of the Southern States by the General Government, together with a list of indictments yet pending a list of those who have confessed to have participated in outraces, and also a list of convictions by the courts. Beside these facts, the President is asked to report in formation relating to the security of life, person, and property in Kentucky, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, including all facts in his possession relating to the existing conflict between the office.

lders in Louisiana. This resolution was referred by the President to the Attorney-General yesterday. The information called for is so extensive, and the time and labor demanded by it so great, that it is not probable it labor demanded by it so great, that it is not probable it will be furnished for more than a month, and possibly not during this session of Congress. Circulars will at once be sent to the several United States officials in the various States calling for all the information in the possession of the courts, and the marshals and other officers, the lists of names demanded. The report, however, called for by Congress, will, when furnished, be very valuable in connection with the history of the Southern States.

The bid introduced in the Senate by Mr. Pomeroy pro-

yiding for the reservation of the wonderful geyser region of the Yellowstone for public use as a park will be taken up for action to-morrow, or early this week. The entire tract which it is proposed to thus set aside is only about 40 miles square, and, being 6,000 feet above the level of the sen, is worthless for agricultural purposes. As yet, there is not a single squatter upon the land, but it is reported that an expedition of speculators and curiosity hunters is organizing for the purpose of visiting the region as oon as the snows will permit, and it is to prevent these men from taking possession of any portion of it, that the tolk is introduced and pressed at this time. Prof. Hayden, to whom, more than any one class is due the credit of making known to the world the leauties of this wonderful region, brought home with him hundreds to photographic views of scenery in the Yellowsione compressed an immerse and very valuable collection of minerals, ores, etc., which he is now arranging for exhibition in the Smithsonian Institution. An examination of these specimens fully bears out the wonderful stories which the Professor tells of what he saw last Summer. The Northern Facilic Ruthoad, when completed will make the National Park costly accessible, and the passage of the pending bill at once will prevent all trouble to the Government in dispossessing speaters, and preserve their great matural curiosities it contains from defacement. hunter- is organizing for the purpose of visiting the re

The President has decided not to withdraw the nam of Charles Hale, who has been nominated for the position of Assis' at Secretary of State, and the Senate will be called upon to act upon his name, whether reported favorable or intersely by the Committee on Foreign Rela-tions. http://doi.org/10.1006/s.com/10.1006/s

The Sorrowy of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase \$1,000,000 of bonus , taird, and fifth Thursdays of February, or and fourth Thursdays, or \$2,500,000 in all.
It is stated that the Mexican and New-Orleans Steamand four

se only one of this character, with a subsidy arrannum, likely to be reported by the Senate of Commerce this sersion, and it will prob-senate as reported.

amiltee propose to report a bill allowing aich enter into the construction of ran to be admitted duly free. Tals will, it 41f \$150,000)

ment, no information has been received to change the estimate of the cotton crop, which was at that time given as 3,409,500 balos.

HORTICULTURAL HALL COURSE.

TRUE AND FALSE LIBERTY-FREE LOVE THE LOGICAL GROWTH OF AN EXAGGERATED IDEA OF INDUSTRIAL LIBERTY-WHAT THE DISCIPLES OF EQUALITY DEMAND—EQUALITY, IN AN INTERNATIONAL SENSE, THE DIRECT

FOE OF LIBERTY.
[PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Jan. 28 .- If, in these days of busand bruising, sheeting and sharpers, the well-considered speech of a quiet man has any chance of being remembered, your readers may, perhaps, recall the significant paper on the Labor Question, rend by the Roy. David A. Wasson, in last year's Horticultural Hall course. This afternoon he has spoken, in the same place, on another topic of the times-the doctrine of liberty and equality, born in France, but spreading westward, after the manner of pestilent things. Mr. Wasson finds in a false notion of individual liberty the logical parent of free love, free stealing, and unbounded license generally. His able paper was entitled: "Social Ideals-Liberty and

All men have their ideals; practical men as well as speculative; dreamer and broker alike. The democrat fondly imagines a world without distinction of rank. wherein instituted social function shall not at all depend upon character or capacity. The labor reformer has for an ideal a world without poverty, whether for those that work or those that shirk. Noble or ignoble, saint or pickpocket, no man is without his ideal. Also, there are great common or social ideals, which arise in the world, are diffused, gain supremacy, and retain it these great ideals into power, the rise of a Kingdom like Prassia, or a Republic like the United States, is an event of second-rate importance. Such an advent there was it the rise of Christianity. From the fourth to the fifteenth century, one ideal, represented by Catholic Christianity, but inclosing within it from the eighth century embedied in the feudal system, reigned with undisputed sway in the occidental world. Copernious, Columbus, and Luther, the first giving to the human mind a new heaven, the second a new earth, the third a new moral poise, put an end to tha period. Two centuries later-for protound alterations of the human mind are manifested but slowly-the guiding imagination of the medieval world was gone coverably. To it succeeded a new ideal, that of Liberty. Liberty: what a word to con-jure with it has been for a hundred years! Time had been that the words "obedience," "service, made noble music in men's ears. To serve was to live grantly. Now, for good or evil-for good and evil-another ideal has arisen. It has dominated civilization for a century, and is only just now beginning to be shoved askie by its lasty young heir, Equality. The ideal of liberty has its bright side, and its emission

use in modern civilization; but it was formulated into vicious shape by Jean Jacques Rousseau, in the last c.n. tury; and it has come to be a widely accepted doctrithat each individual has, by gift of nature, an unqualified property in himself; that he is born to be absolutely his own master, and to dispose of himself at his own sovereign pleasure; that his individual will is therefore his proper guide and supreme low; that this natural liberty, so called, has but one limitation-this: It should be so ad usted by each to the like liberty in others that he may entoy his own without encroaching on theirs; that government is a purely defensive expedient, designed to se cure to each his perfect possession and disposal of himself, and that it borrows the right to accomplish eve this limited task only from the voluntary consent o the individual parties to it. Tais doctrine, it may be observed, would be quite as suitable rats as to human beings. Your rat is as much attached as a human creature can be to life, liberty, and the pursuit of nappiness; would be no less than absolute owner of himself, and make his private inclination his supreme law. Of this kind of liberty, Thomas Jefferson was the American apostle. It was an extraordinary statement, that declaration of Jefferson's, that the right to life and to liberty is inalienable. Is the right to life " inalienable?" Then this nation committed a murder with every rebel shot in battle during the Rebellion. Is the right to liberty "inalienable I" Then the State commits a crime with every thief sent to jail. There is a nobler sovereignty than that of sent to jail. There is a hobier sovereighty than that of the individual over himself—namely, the sovereighty of moral law over usail. The true function of man is to bring forth a noble civilization, and to this all clse should be subordinated. No individual can exist to himself alone. Isolated from infancy, a creature born from the loins of humanity would lack everything human, even articulate speech. Thoughts, morais, manners, arts in dustries, language, everything that distinguishes human beings, come of the relation between human being-What could be more irrational than to put all this out of sight in a blind chase after individual liberty ! The true limit of liberty is this: Every man has a right to do what is right, and has no other; otherwise were free love a true gospel. No personal right or liberty can take precedence of the obligation to make a healthy society, to promote the general good. It must be of the Senators is a Methodist clergyman, and he has been oo much of it makes barrenness rather than fertilit Spentanelty is precious. But interdependence, and not independence, is the root truth of a good government. Cherish liberty; it is a treasure; but do not make it a first principle, for then it is no treasure. Duty for the first principle, and liberty only and always under the

We have another ideal which has become a word of conjure: Equality. It also has its good aspects, but not as it is held by the International Association, to which it means Uniformity, or Universal Sameness. De Tocqu ville said, forty years ago, that the nations possessed by this ideal loved it far more than liberty; would some accept Equality in slavery than Liberty without it. There is a sense in which the most con-servative of us demand equality. One human being has an equal right with every other to the protection of law, to held property, to the use of public schools public roads, and all the other public things institute by a wise social order. We protest in the name of Equal ity against a system which makes over the best!fruits o civil order to a preferred hereditary class; and with n less emphasis we protest against the provincial projude which would exclude Frederick Douglass from public to bles frequented by men who would be too much complimented if reckoned as his peer. But no theories can make all men equal, unless their fruit be to make them all equally good-for-nothing. France has worshiped Equality till she has received her fit reward. During the war she had no general, and after it no statesman. Equality, which means equality of conditions, has no room for liberty, since itself could only be instituted or maintained by force. "Equality," say Communists and Internationals, "is a fact in nature; we are about to make it one in civilization. Think no longer to put make it one in civilization. Think ho longer to put us off with mere ballot-box equality; that little game is played out. You got up for us a special, formal equality at the poils, as an expedient to cheat us out of the real thing. All men are equal, of right; we have sworn that they shall be so, in fact. They can be so in fact only when conditions are equal; and conditions will be made equal only when the Collectivity, centered in an efficient head, shall own everything, chapese of everything, prescribe everything, take the weaning from the cradle, put the defunct into the grave, and between cradle and grave appoint the man his place, function, provender, and all the rest. This is substance is said, and their shout the insert in the fact is said, and the shout the logic of Equality carried to its legitlimate tonicinum.

Well, the democratists have been proclaiming Equality, exaiting Equality furnishing tools to Tambaday out of their faith in Equality, seeing, in the light of their great truth Equality forwindispensable to the Commonwealth are the wisdom of fools and the virtue of scoundrels; and now if they should have to drink of the beer they have brewed, we, who like the beverage as little and have carned it less, may observe the wry faces not without a certain grim satisfaction. The doctrine may as well be put to the test. But this is a more excellent way, and would we walk therin we have last his to do: to put Duty before Liberty, and Quality before Equality. Through duty and discipline make Freedom, to which the with mere ballot-box equality; that little

sovereignty of obligation

as well be put to the test. But this is a more excellent way, and would we walk therein we have just this to do: to put Duty before Equality. Through duty and discipline make freedom, to which the conceded liberties of the State and those of the Individual shall alike conduce; be that freedom out ideal. On the other band, say not, "All men are equal" in other words that whatever makes worthiness in men is to be thrown out of account. Say, rather, Worth is the fountain of Equity, and that fountain it shall be our purpose to unseal.

CITY MISSIONS

The 45th annual report of the New-York City Missions and Tract Society shows that the organization on the first, third, and fifth Thursdays of February, or employs 38 missionaries; has eight musion stations; holds \$5,000,000 in all, and to self-21,000,000 of gold on the second 100 meetings weekly, and owns real estate worth \$30,000. The total number of city missionaries is 266, and about \$1,000,000 is invested in mission chapels and churches. There are 356 Protestant Sabbath sonools, with 83,337 scholars, and 62 Roman Catholic, Jewish, and miscellane-ous Sabbath schools with 27,586 scholars. The total number one Commerce this session, and it will probSenate as reported.

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POLITICAL.

GEORGIA.

THE STATUS OF PARTIES-REPUBLICAN DISSEN SIONS—THE BULLOCK ADMINISTRATION AND ITS LEGACY—A RUINED PARTY—DEMOCRACY DIVIDED-PROSPECT OF AN HONEST MAN'S

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 24.—The condition of the Republican party in Georgia is indeed deplorable. Organized in July, 1867, it polled a majority of nearly 8,000 votes in the Gubernatorial election of April, 1868. In September of the same year the 32 colored members of the General Assembly were expelled. This made both branches Democratic, as the minority, or Democratic candidates were seated in the place of the expelled Republicans. From this time dissensions in the Republican ranks began, one faction opposing and the other importuning the interference of Congress. When the act of Congress of December, 1869, became a law, the struggle was transferred from Washington to Atlanta; one faction cooperating with the Democracy for the defeat of the reorganization urged by the other. The first was led by Mr. Joshua Hill; the last by Gov. Bullock. Bullock triumphed, and then the question of "prolongation" was sprung. The advocates of this measure contending that, inasmuch as the act of Congress, of Decem ber, 1859, denied the existence in Georgia of any legal civil government, the government in existence previous to the reorganization under that act was provisional only; consequently, that [the Constitutional Government began January, 1870, the date of the organization under that act. Congress, it will be remembered, evaded this question, leaving it to be settled by the members of the State Legislature themselves. "Prolongation" was, however, defeated, under the counsels of Attorney-General Akerman and those Republicans in Georgia who often for many centuries. Compared with the coming of had previously cooperated with the Democracy in opposing the interference of Congress in 1859. The election which followed produced the present General Assembly of the State, a body two-thirds Democratic in each

It was estensibly to avoid impeachment by a body thus unequally divided, that Gov. Bullock resigned, Oct. 31, 1871. Whether this was the real reason, will be disclosed as the investigation of his financial transactions proceeds. Democrats make great capital of his "flight," of course; even some Republicans consider his administration wholly indefensible; while the better opinion now seems to be that his bond transaction is not so bad as first represented. Inlfact, it is now pretty well understood that all the bonds of the State were, with the exception of certain advance issues on the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, and the Cherokee Road, legally issued. In other words, Ballock seems to have either been in partother words, named seems to have either been in part-budy low ith, or class had too much confidence in Kim-budy for it is certain that Kimball obtained the indorsed Bands of the State long in advance of the completion of the sections of the road for which such State indorse-ment was bad. They were, therefore, in a sense illegal, because premature; and, unless the Road is completed, the Bands are worthless, of course.

But his abrupt termination of a Republican Administra-tion, which at no time seems to have enjoyed the full than which at no time seems to have enjoyed the

the Ronds are worthless, of course.

But his abrupt termination of a Republican Administration, which at no time seems to have enjoyed the full confidence of the party, and the grave charges now resting on it, and for which the party is, of course, held responsible, has had a very demonstring effect. A marge mather of "Repostructionists" or Republicans so-called, who voted the Republican ticket in April, 1808, have turned "Democratic" and are now holding office under a Democratic administration. The State Central Coundities, elected in 1808, whose real head is Fester Blodgett, being still in existence, assumes the right to appoint delegates to the National Convention. They met three days ago for this purpose, nine were present in person, and some ktothers by proxy. Of the nine person, seven were appointed delegates that is, appointed themselves! This place of indefiners under the fact that the coundities itself is a incre reliet of the past regime, gave great dissatisfaction; and now a call has been issued for a Convention of the Republicans of the State, to neet on the 2x1 of May next. This proposed convention proposes a full delegation, fresh from the people, from each county in the State; the organization of a new Central Executive Committee, the appointment of a Delegation of the National Convention, and the formation of state Electeral Ticket.

What is to be the finale of this war of the factions, is of course a matter of conjecture. It seems to be a structed on the one hand, to rid the party of the disagreeable

confessed that social restriction may be overdone; that

making input seller's liable for damages, for selling in-toxicating liquors to drankards 18,800 since the 1st of Gov Washburr has received \$10,800 since the 1st of January, in contributions for the relief of sufferers by fire in North-Eastern Wisconam. Of this amount, 48,500 comes from Glasgow, Scatland; \$1,000 from Mexico, 45,00 trust Leverpool, and 1000 from Paris. There has been re-ceived, up to the present time, when \$18,000, besides an immuna sun out of clothing, both old man new, and all kinds of provisions.

TTAH.

THE CONVENTION BILL VETOED-PLAIN TALK TROM GOV. WOODS-ADMISSION AS A STATE NOT A RIGHT BUT A PRIVILEGE-INDIGNANT PROTEST OF THE MORMONS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 27 .- Gov. Woods toay returned to the Legislative Assembly without his approval the act for holding a convention to prepare a constitution for the admission of Utah. He suggests that the organic law of Utah contemplates only such matters as relate to the domestic concerns of the Territory, and no power is therein given to abolish one form of government and adopt another. The power that created alone can Mestroy. Without special authority from Congress the Territorial Legislature has no right to act upon the subject of admission. Further, Utah having less than the required population under the present apportionment to our representative in Congress, he thinks it would be well to await the pleasure of the General Government.

The Governor, in conclusion, ways: "To become a State in the Union is not a right but a privilege. Good judgment would, therefore, require that before any conven non should be called Utah should place herself in harmonie relations with the General Government. The first and highest duty of the citizen is obedience to law. All yiolations of the laws of Congress should cease; polygain? should be abandoned and laws should be en-acted by you in accordance with the laws of Congress upon that subject, until that is cone the people of Utah must expect, nor should they ask admission as a State. Religious teleration in the United States is as broad as the wants of humanity, but the Government cannot tolerate church dogmas which set at maught its statutes. It is to be regretted that differences of opinion should arise in matters of legislation between legislative and Executive departments. But it is my duty to interpret the law as I understand it, and such shall be my course of action." The Governor's veto message created much

of action." The Governor's veto message created much excitement, and members expressed themselves with bitter invective.

Mr. Taylor, one of the aposites, exclaimed, "Are we nonentities? Are we seris! Have we rendered ourselves criminal by puttins the power into the lands of the people to sek for admission into the Union!" "The pulygamy chaise of this message," said he, "I consider an open insult to us. It is worn threadbare, and has become a stench in the nostrils of all respectable people. Wink laws have we violated any why are we not punished for it! Even murdaters are brought to testify activities and every means used to prove us finily of polygamy. If, contrary to the Constitution of laws of the United States. Why don't the Federal Judges prosecute us under the United States have! It is this House to be insulted by such charges as any contained in the document from the Governor! I say, No. I throw it have in his face, and tell him it is a falsehood. It does the first, hear, "We are American citizens, and demand the rights of such."

All James W. Yanog did "not care a stap for the every means and mean mean models of the dovernor of any other Air, James W. Young did "not care a snap for the

in. It a kwood said they had been abused long enough, is he would die gladly a martyr to the Mornien It there was any of the blood of our forefathers employed in the Assembly, they would at once to est the institution of Mr. J. W. Young, a Committee of

were appointed to draft a joint resolution for the purpose named in the vetoed act. The same Co. unlittee were instructed to draft resolutions expressive b. the sense of the House in regard to the offensive charge s in the Governor's veto message.

DRIFT OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION. A DESPERATE CHARACTER.

We were obliged to confess, on behalf of our cotemporary, The New York Times, the inter impotency of that journal's sense of the record of Senator Schurz. We did not make this admission, however, without a lingering hope that something cold-blooded and attractous would yet be discovered in the character of this facilious and ambitious Senator, who dares to rise in his place and insimate that there may be faults and mistakes in the policy or practice of the Federal Administration, for which the Republican party ought not to be held responsible. It is plain that the man who does this is a viniain in diguise—a wanton or malicious distorber of sectety. It becomes imperatively necessary, therefore, that Schurz should be "exposed" some more, especially since he has so impertinently exculpated himself from the charges brought against him by our New-York cotemporary. With the field, therefore, of certain public officials, who have kept an eye on Schurz with reference to something of this sort, wo are able to suggest to The Times the following points, which may, we think, be elaborated with deadiy effect. I, it has been ascertained that Schurz is a very short-sighted person, being obliged to wear spectacles almost constantly. Where did be get those costly spectacles? Does Schutor Schurz dare answer that question? The spectacles are gold mounted? 2. We are prepared to prove that this same Schurz wears a reddish heard, which inclines to kink or curl. Can he or his friends find any Justification for that? 3. It has been found that Schurz, though claiming to be sincerely devoted to the welfare of the country, draws his salary of \$3,000 syear, as Schura, at the close of each season, well knowing, at the same time, that the Government is over \$2,000,000 in diebt. This money, thus abstracted by Schurz, goes to enrich refull grocers and butchers, whose lovalty to the Republican party has not yet been satisfactorily established. We were obliged to confess, on behalf of our debt. This money, thus abstracted by Schurz, goes to enrich retail gracers and butchers, whose loyalty to the Republican party has not yet been satisfactorily established. 4. It is claimed, and we doubt not with justice, that Schurz has been seen to imbide Ridne wine—an alien beverage—at the house of his brother-in-law, Jussen, in Chicago, well knowing, at the same time, that the tippie or patriotic Americans is corn whisky. If to this damning proof of disloyalty we add scitzer water, with which the factious Senator has also been identified, we have said chough, we trust, to neutraize the effect of any criticism which he has made, or may hereafter make, upon the New-York Custom-house, or the San Domingo question, or the policy of the Administration. 5. But this is not all; we have no doubt that it will be ascertained, by a little investigation, that Schurz toes in when fatigued; of the lone; of the Administration, 6. But this is not all; we have no doubt that it will be ascertained, by a little investigation, that Schurz toes in when fatigued; also, that he was in the habit, while a student at Bonn, of dodging the unquestionably horrid metaphysical lectures of Frod. Von Schwigenschaengulhausen for the purpose of reading privately various works upon the science of government; of which latter he knows altogether too much to be consistent with good party discipline in the Senate. At any rate, it can be shown beyond peradventure (and the affidavits are being prepared) that this villain Schurz allows his bootblack to occupy the most humble quarters upon an obscure street, while he (Schurz) lolis in luxury, in his stuffed chair in the Senate. And these are the kind of men who oppose the honest Tom Murphy's administration, and the Tom Murphy system of giving out offices and manpulating conventions, Does any true Republican doubt longer the perfect rectifinde and sagnetty of Mr. Murphy's Does anybody dare deny, in the face of these stumning facts, that ours is the best Civil Service in the world!

"AN AWAKENING."

"AN AWARENING."

One year ago the Republican Senator from One year are the Republican Sebator from Missouri was openly outlawed at the White flours as a recream to his party, because he dared to dissent from the President's poincy; now there is such a body of eminent and powerful party "traitors" standing alongsile Mr. Schorz that it has become the question of the next Presidential campaign whether the President will subdue them or they defeat the President. The Administration party is not accustomed to show stens of fear, but it is thoroughly alarmed now. It has lost in three months one-half the arrogance and confidence it exhibited when it sent troops to "act as holice" at Chicago, allowed its affectents at New Orleans to keep at Chicago, allowed its atherents at their opponents out of the State Con-arms, and refused to listen to the

try than of the pearly gates of Heaven," and hence would be rejected if he applied for office. To which a journal on his own side of the house, The Rechester Express, pointedly makes answer: "We are afraid that Senator Carpenter is mistaken. Bunyan, in his immortal work, assures us that one by the name of 'Ignorance' came up to the gate of the city referred to by the Senator, and knocked. He was questioned and his certificate demanded, but his examination was not satisfactory, so the two shining ones that conducted Christian and Hopeful to the city, were commanded to go out and take ignorance and bind him hand and foot and have him away. 'Then,' says Bunyan, quantity, 'they took him up and curried him through the air to the door that I saw in the side of the hid, and put him in there. Then I saw that there was a way to heli, even from the gate of heaven, as well as from the City of Destruction,' It seems that 'Ignorance' crossed to the city with the ferryman 'Vain Giery' We're afraid Senator Carpenter is in the wrong boat."

SPIRITUALISM AS A TRADE.

Thomas Sproale, who is accused of stealing watch from Mrs. Edizabeth Faller of No. 458 Tenth-ave., was granted an examination on Saturday, at the Jeffer son Market Police Court. Mrs. Fuller testified that she was an electric physician, and that on the previous Saturday she had been visited by Sproule, who, she believed, had stolen her watch at that time. In relation to sproule's having lived with an acquaintance, "Col. Gordon," at No. 410 Fourth-ave., she denied that any conspiracy existed between them to imprison Sproule The prisoner testified as follows:

On Jac. 21 I was at Mrs. Fuller's, but I took no watch and saw no watch; I was engaged with Gordon in giving scances for the production of spiritual pictures; the scances purported to be for the spiritual representation of d-parted beings, in the form of faces that appeared behind him; I had trouble with Gordon on the Friday previous to my making the acquaintance of Mrs. Fuller; she was acquainted with Gordon; and had visited the scances several times, and received spiritual communications from Gordon; but she told me that they never amounted to much; an admission fee of 25 cents was charged at first for hadica and gentlemen to the scances, then 50 cents was charged, and at last \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for gentlemen and 50 cents for ladies. At the scances the pictures were shown; there was no cross floating in the air, but there was a figure fleating; it only went as high as his hand could reach, and several ladies recognized it as the form of a demarted lover. I did not at that time know how the trick was managed; there is an alter which is draped and has a cross on it, and seven candestakes; also, a Bible and prayer-hook; there was a censer; the hymn-books were in the front room; Gordon claimed that no was controlled by the spirit of Bishop White; the sounce was opened with prayer, and there was singling of hymns and an exhortation; after that the faces were shown; somebody would cry out, "Is that Emily 1" or, " is that Susan 1" and the face would bow; On Jat. 21 I was at Mrs. Fuller's, but I took no watch was singing of hymns and an exhortation; after that the faces were shown; somebody would cry out, "Is that Emily I" or, "Is that Susan I" and the face would how; he did it with his hand; he held the card-board pictures in his hand, and came forward in the dark to shake hands with the persons who recognised the friends; on Saturday hast a party of ladies and gentlemen came to see if there was to be a scance; I toid them there was not, and Mrs. Fallier who was present, also said that Gordon was in such a condition that there could not be a scance; in the afternoon I visited Mrs. Fuller, and had a long conversation with her; I toid ther I was going to leave Gordon; on the Tuesday following Gordon asked me when I was coming for my trunk; I toid him I would come on Wednesday, and when I went I was arrested.

Justice Fowler said that the cyidence given showed conspiracy against the prisoner, and released Sprotle on

ouspiracy against the prisoner, and released Sprome of as own recognizance to await trial at the General Ses

TIRED, OF LIFE.

John Harvey, age 24, residence unknown, while suffering from delirium tremens yesterday, in Tenth-st., near Avenue C, stabbed himself four times in the left breast, causing dangerous wounds. He was re-inoved to the Strangers' Hospital.

Mary Hennett, age 27, took arsente yesterday at her residence ou the south-west corner of Fourth-ave. and Nicetieth-at, and was deemed hast evening to be in a critical condition. Domestic troubles led to the act.

ANOTHER INSURANCE COMPANY DISSOLVED. Judge Barrett on Saturday issued an order dissolving the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance

Company, on the petition of the Attorney-General, based on the report of Superintendent Miller, the report showing the condition of the Company to be as follows: Losses by the Chicago fire, \$115,000, to which is to be added \$75,000 subsequently reported; other habilities and losses, \$48,182; amount required for return premiums, \$76,000; making in all \$1,213,182. Against this the assets are, "uported at \$435,500 42, less depreciation \$15,486 72, makin, at the net assets \$782,208 70. The order of the Court names 'tichard L. Franklin, as receiver, to wind up the order of the Court names' tichard L. Franklin, as receiver, to wind up the

TELE BANK EXCITEMENT.

CONDITION OF THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK. Attorney-General Barlow has promised the Committees of depositors of the Market Savings Bank that he will use every exertion, not only to protect their interests, but also to bring the abscooding Secretary. Conklin, and any other dishonest officials of the bank, justice. Gov. Hoffman has indersed the action of the Attorney-General. It has been discovered that the item of call loans, amounting to \$241,989, marked bad in Receiver Dennis's report, are worse than bad, from the fact that the United States Stocks given as securities for these loans have been abstracted by Conklin stace Jan. 1, in addition to the large sums already proved to have been stolen by him. It has also been discovered that the bank has been doing a large pawabroking trade, a considerable quantity of watches, diamonds, and jewelry, received by Conklin as securities for money advanced by him, having been found in the safe of the institutio The number of open accounts in this bank is 1,611, and it is essimated by the Committee, from present resources and the item of bad and doubtful call loans, together with the questionable account of Heiser & Co., supposed to be \$112,000, that the entire assets will not pay more than 40 cents on the dollar. The detectives are on the track of Conkiin, and it is thought by some that, should he be captured, he will disgorge a great portion of his plunder, and, if such should be the case, the Committee hopes to be able to secure for the depositors 60 cents on the dollar. In the patter of the criminal negligence of the President and other tofficers of the bank, the Commatee think that this juggigence was so extensive that ome, if not all, of the officers have laid themselves open to criminal prosecution.

James Dennis, the temperary Receiver appointed by Judge Barnard in the suit of Carpensier against the Market Savings Bank, having asked permission to withdraw, Judge Barrett on Saturday last appointed Francis W. Worth Receiver in his stead, on his filing bonds in \$100,000. The Hon. Josiah Sutherland was also appointed Referee, to take and report on the accounts of the late

Saturday was the 23d day of the run upon the Third Avenue Savings Bank. The withdrawals during the ordin ary banking hours were the smallest since the run com menced. A little over \$32,000 was drawn out.

The motion to dissolve the injunction restraining the Receiver of the Stuyvesant Bank from selling its property was argued in the United States District Court on Satur day. Judge Blatchford reserved his decision.

XLIID CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, D. C., Saturday, Jan. 27, 1872. The House met for general debate, Mr.

Palmer (Rep., Iowa) in the chair, and a few members in heir scate Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) made a speech against the

delegates to the National Convention. They med through and for the purposes in the representation of the party of the distinct of the party of the distinct of the party of the distance of the control o Postal Telegraph scheme. He said he had been a mem-ber of the Select Committee of the last Congress on the

WEATHER REPORTS.

REPORT FROM THE SIGNAL CORPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 29, 1872—1 a. m.

Synopsis for the mast twenty-four hours.

Washington, D. C., Jan 29, 1812—1 a. m.)

Synopsis for the man twenty-four hours.

The barometer has risen very generally since Saturday night, The area of highest pressure now extends from Texas to the Ohio Valley.

The lowest barometer continues with but little change over lake Ontario and New-England.

North-west winds, with partially cloudy and clear weather, prevail, with falling temperature, from the upper lakes to the South Atanite and Gulf coasis.

South-west winds with cloudy and clearing weather prevail from New-York and Maryland to Maine. Pleasant Probabilities.

Rising barometer with northerly winds and cool, clear weather will probably prevail on Monday taronghout the Gulf States.

North-west winds, with clear and pleasant weather, will probably prevail in the Southern and Middle States, and rising barometer and clearing weather in New York and New England.

Rising barometer and falling temperature with fresh and brisk westerity winds will probably prevail over the lower Lakes and Lake Michigan.

Increasing but not dangerous winds are probable for to-night for the Atlantic and Gulf coasis.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE ON THE UNION PACIFIC

THE SNOW BLOCKADE ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAHLROAD.

Омана, Neb., Jan. 27.—The snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad seems to be increasing The weather along the line west of this place has been The weather along the line west of this place has been fearfully cold, with a strong wind and snow. The train due at Chayenne from the East to-day, at neon, has not arrived here yet, and is reported to be snow-bound at Antelope Station. Trains that have been lying at Cheyenne for the West during the past week are there yet. Laramie reports that her trains which arrived there a week ago to-day, bound East, and which left there yesterday for the East, are stuck in the snow at Harvey Siding, a place where there is but one house and no depot; that the snow-drifts are increasing, and that it is coller than it has been at any time heretotore.

A STEAM-TUG SUNK.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 27.-The steam-tug Nautedus, from Bucksport for New-York, sprung a leak off Cape Cod, last night, and as the water continued to gain, she was finally abandoned in a sinking condition off Wellfleet, the crew taking to their boat and isndin at the latter place.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Jan. 28 .- A fire broke out in the extensive works of the St. Louis Brass and Hardware Manufacturing Company, No. 809 North Second-st., at 5 o'clock this morning, and extended to the lime and com. mission house of M. D. Heltzell & Co., on one side, and the tobacco factory of Moran & Powell on the other. All the buildings were destroyed. The loss on the bruss foundry is estimated at \$127,000; insured for \$51,000. The loss of Helzell & Co. is about \$50,000; insurance not stated. The loss of Moran & Powell is \$15,000; insurance, \$0,500.

A NEGRO SHOT AND THE MURDERER ACQUITTED. NASHVILLE, Jan. 28.-This afternoon Henry Williams, colored, insulted an Italian woman, keeper of a fruit stand in front of the Maxwell House. William Hyronemus, a respectable citizen, interfered, and was knocked down by Williams. Brownens afew a paid.

and fired at Williams, but this sed, and was again knocked down. Hyroneous, on risibe, found Williams advanting with a stone in his hand, and fired four shots, eventually killing Williams. A coroter's inquest was turned distributed, and a vertice of "justifiable fouried of rendered. The affair has evented object excitement.

PIGEON SHOOTING

Eighteen members of the Jerome Park Shooting Club assembled at the Park, on naturally, to take part in a pigeon-shooting match, for a cup presented by J. G. Bennett, jr. The terms of the match were in birds each, one ounce and a quarter shot, at 80 parts

lary. The following is the score:

The second prize of \$50, which came from the \$10 cm-trance fee paid by every subscriber, was wea, after a second trial, by F. H. Palmer,

PERSONAL-BY TELEGRAPH.

.... Thomas Clarendon of New-York died in Paris The Congress Investigating Committee have

many, N. Y., then as because no networks and the first according to what Proposition and alloways promonently denoting and advances promonently denoting and alloways promonently denoting and the because are the fether of Prop. Pers. T. Brutte mentioned or Duright H. Brute. Production of Syramous and alloways and the property of the

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPSI. ... The new ice-boat Maryland, secently built in

. The Boys House of Refuge in New-Orleans uned a Sabuday. Loss, \$20,000. . In the Circuit Court at Kingston, N. Y. on arby, Lauts Power obtained a profes of at your and easts under at A Marin for breach of process of sources. The profess code latestall, theorets. Marin has been keeping company with a perfect for seven years.

.The jury in the case of McDonald Cheek, tried

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM LIVERPOOL—In enerosity Chains, Jon 22.—Planes R.
A Inglefeld, C. B., Admiral Boors, and servant, Somethine R. Lager, R.
S. S., P. Tormas, S. Tarmer, v. B. Charline, and the control of Pages, R.
S. S., P. Tormas, S. Tarmer, v. B. Charline, an execution of Pages, R.
S. S., P. Tormas, S. Tarmer, v. B. Charline, an execution of Pages, R.
S. Servand, J. Tarmer, R. S. Charline, R. S. McLasser, v. V. Indiana, Frederical R. S. Servand, J. C. Quarry, Wrs. Copper, Keth R. Joseph, J. Charline, R. S. McLasser, V. V. Indiana, J. M.
H. B. Servand, J. C. Quarry, Wrs. Copper, Keth R. Joseph, J. Charline, J. C.
Mad Mes, J. L. Herrery, Capt. P. Grand, M. A. M. Servand, V. M.
Mr. Hyson, Joseph Lawe, Mr. and Mrs. Ges. McChain, v. Pinns. Weer,
Mr. Hyson, Patter, J. C. Wassers, J. D. Bergs, Mr. Ivanomand see,
Henry Schullz, John Gilmore, H. F. Cooper, J. L. Roy, J. van de Roos,
J. Sevenson, Arthur Masser, T. H. Scholeschett, H. Whaples, Cropt.
J. Sevenson, Arthur Masser, T. H. Scholesch, H. Whaples, Cropt.
Hamilton, Julies Proot, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Parachid, Miss Pata-hold,
Thus, Dally, A. Pott, O. L. Nurphy, E. Lyan, A. F. Hestel, Mr. and Mrs.
J. Moore, J. S. Valders, R. Leogemant, R. O'llers, Mr. Masser, P.
Heavit, Mr. Blanco, G. McChannes, and St. the stormage.

LATEST SHIP NEWS. (For other Ship News see Bermit Project

(For other Ship Keess are Second Page.)
Steameds Calabra (Br.), McNichee, Liverpoot Jav., 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mine, and prant to Ones G. Franciscia.
Neamoning Assyria (Br.), Sentic, Marselles Ber., 11, Noples 2-d. Meesina 20th. Falermo flat. Makes Jan. 4, Valencia 2th, and Otterstor 10th, with miles, and pass, to themberson Bero.
Steamehip John Gaboon, Winders, Washington and Alexandria, with miles, and pass, to discuss Marriet.
Steamehip Osprey, Rettiny, Fall Kiret.
Steamehip Osprey, Rettiny, Fall Kiret.
Bark Kalisto (Nac.), Garrard, Massina 30 Jars. with fresh.
Bark And Carter, Kinney, Eavanush 10 Juny, with binder.
Bark Tai Lee (N. G.), Hartung, Suates Oct. 5, the Falmounth, Mile. 48 days, with online.

Bark Orient (Ross.), Oriender. Sourchara via Bataria (3) days, with

Brig Thos. Owen (of Partland), Guptil, Galventon II days, with setton Rog Johnson (Dan.), Resmuseen, East Harbor, T. L. (5 days, sitt asit.
Hig Annie R, Storer (of Boston). Adams. Cetie Nov. 12, with wins.
Brig Tally Ho. Chisham. Galveston Dec. 23, with rotton, botes, &c.
Schr. Plymonth Rock, Cocker, Boston.
Schr. Ack Young, Jones. Nov. Hayers.
Scar. Cerre Corlo, Plance. New Louise for Elizabethport.
Sch. Merer. Wasson, Eddgener.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgenort. WIND-Sundown, Eght, N. E.; thick and cloudy.

RETURNED.

Steamship Gen. Barnes. Making, kenne for Savanoch. Jun. M. of blassare Lightship, broke her shaft; lay to 32 hours, and returned state. a Laware Lightship, broke to see wheel for repura

Are you in pain? Try Rennu - Pain-Kittana Maste On. Wickes' Eclectic Oil is the safest and hest made for sellinger

Use RENNE'S PART KILLING MAGIC OIL, SE Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington avo., cor, 75th st. Gentlemen very day and all night, Ladies day and evening. Advantages unequaled

CORNWALL-McCORRINDALE-On Thrusley, Jan. 25, at the reduce of the brid's mother by the Rev. Dr. Amburet. Adolphus B. Commail to Kate, daughter of this inabella McCurandale, of all Brooklyn. No caria.

All Notices of Marriages must be inderest with full

MENUSCHINING STREET, ROS DIED. STADUS SEE-O. Study, at H a. m., Mr. faste Dillerese, in the 786

react of John 12.

The firms of the family are respectfully invited to attend his fracenal from his to residence, 129 West Porty-hourillest, on Torostev, the 20th link, as for decize in.

PRAZER—In the even on Saturder, Jan. 27, 1877, Grace Bleanes, prongest daughters. F. G. and Mary Gordon France.

GRAY—In Vorterille, J. 27, Birna B. Grav, aged 70 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the functor from his late residence. Fourth-west, between Begingseventh and Bighty-cighthests, on Monday, 20th link, at 7 p. 20.

HERRIMAN-At Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, 26th inst., Mary, daughter of the late James Herriman. The relatives and fromts of the function that (Monday) afternoon at 1 o'clock from her late residence, Fution st., Jameles, without intthur invitation. Trains on L. H. E. 1 is and Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock a. m. Returning, leave Jameles at

Froderic Shomard of Youkers, and wife of Dr. Wolling its President of the Rowert Insurance Company in her fill year. The interment will be at Youkers, on Tuestor.

HORTON—At Whitestone, L. I., so the Saboath, Jun. 20, Markita G., wefe of Edmund B. Horton. Notice of funeral hereafter. HYATT—At White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday moraley, Jan. 27, 20 as M. Hyatt, wife of A. Jockson Hyatt.

The friends and relatives are respectfully include to attend ber funeral from the Baptist Church in said citizen, on Manday, Jan. 23, at 49 of looks, n.m. Her remains will be taken to sing Sing. Harron train learner Forty-incombat, at 3:25,

learner Forte smoond at. at 2125.
IVES—At his residence, in Lausingburgh, N. Y., 22 Saturday morning, Chrumer P. Post, in the 65th rost of his aga.
Powerd on Monday, Jan. 29, at 2 p. m.
KNAPP—On Saturday morning, Jan. 27. Graels Council Kuapp, youngest daughter of Rev. Halsey W. and Jennier Karpp, prof. prop. poungest daughter of Rev. Halsey W. and Jennier Karpp, prof. Plerion Bernies Church are invited to the famous at the 20 West. Treatment of Monday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock a m., without forther assisted.

Church are invited to the fatheral service, at the New Jon. 20, at 1 of clock as on Monkey Jain. 29, at 11 of clock a .m. without further nature.

NAISH—At the Grameccy Park Hotel, on Saturkey, Jon. 27, 1877, May H., eldes dangiture of Joseph H. (deceased) and Liniae C. Marck and granddaughter of the late Ephraim Massh.

The funeral will take place on Teesday, Jan. 20, at 29 a. m. in the Madissin-square Presbreckin Church (Dr. Adams). The constant will be taken to Hacketstown, N. J., for interment.

M. KAY—On Sanday, Jan. 28, 1882, Fannie Higgins McKay, second Gauchter of George and Mary McKay, agend 12 years and three months. The funeral will take place from the analyzer parkins, 122 highestory, corner of Sinteenthest, on Tuesday, at 1 of clocks a m. The fineral of the family are respectfully invited to stead.

Mill. 1844—On Saturlay, 27th last. Mrs. Mary B, Miller, widow of L. Miller, equ, and dangeter of Stephene 1? Britten, aged of years.

The fineral services will be held at the residence of her involventable, who, defends a first content of the contents of the held at the residence of her involventable, who, defends, at 11 a. in. The remains will be taken to Etizabeth, N. J., for asterment.

MOUST-On Saturday morning, Jan. 27, Mr. Richard E. Moont, aged 45 Behinses and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fineral from Mr. Parl's Chapet, Broadway and Futon-st, on Monday, 17th fast, at 17th o'chick a. m. PRIERS.—On Saturday, Jan. 27, at the residence of his fether, in New burgh, Charles, education of George W. Peters, in the 57th page of

his age. Notice of inneral hereafter, M. J., on Saturday, Jan. 27, 11-2, A. W. Ritter, M. D., in the follower of his age.
M. D. in the follower of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Hobbits of the family and the property of the German Patrial Associations of 104 and 1045, are respectfully invited to strend the function of the family o

THORNTON-At Fort Leavenworth, Konson, on the fisth inst., Will A. sen of the late Gen. W. A. Tuernten, U. S. Army, in the year of his age. POPPING-On Sanday, Jan. 22. Marc Plan, wife of M. H. Tapping and closet daughter of Edwin Thomas of Fort fixin, Care da.

blest daughter of Edwin Thomas of Fort Erin, Carvell, nearly syrvices at St. Teresis's Church, bouner Hungers and Himry sta-t 9 a.m., Tuesday, 70th, cago, Albany and Bullalo papers please copy. Chicago, Attany, and Bushio papers purse capy,
WHITTINGTON—In the visings of Hempstons, L. L. Ann, other of
George Whitington, aged 10 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to stired the function
from the residence of her sominator, Audient M. Bentier, in the
visings of Hempstend, on Monday, Jun. 29, at 12 norm.
Baston nature inforcement.

Special Notices

The Seventeenth District Republicate Association of need in Futient at Church, between drawings and the seventeenth and the se

Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUGE." It imports appetite and disselves, and it is not it to be it days.
We are directed by Meson Links Parkilles to prosent. All parties
asking or variety consisted fairs.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS

AGENTS, NEW Piles! Piles! INTERNAL, EXTREMAL, BLUED and BLUED Piles: PRes: INTERNAL INTERNAL DATERNAL DATER and Internal ING, positively, perfectly, and generately cared, by Albou? 1027 Also, IPCHING PILIC. FIRSTWING, PROPERTY OF LOWER DAWRS, STATULE and ULCERATION of the RECTUM or LOWER DAWRS, status pain, danger cusatics, or instruments, and no describe for the balance, by W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., of 2,001 Archet, Philadelphia, and now at St. Nicholas Rotel. He gives about instant relief from all yells and suffering, eradicates every vestige of the disease, and places the parts in a setual, healthy, and natural state.

New-York Department Life Association of America Office, 62 Broadens. Now yeth, and by the "A Broadens of the Trustees of the New Yes. Demandrant of the Life Avantation of America, with the field at the Unfortextive Hall, No. 1.6 Broadens of PUSADAY, Feb. 6, 1772, at 1 of Shock, p. 6, 5, the tempor of election transfers of soil to grational officers of the configuration of soil to grational officers of the Compact Boses of Protecting and extend thereof. By adder of the Compact Boses of Protecting and extend the root.

Hon. William Banage Constitute towards and Admire's C. F. Bonams, Alternay and Superintendent. Fine Gold Jewelry, resonable proct, tador Gold Water, 619, 450, and 500 mach, thought Blanc, 511, 500, 500 to \$1.00 min. green, and you mach, thoughts there, the mach the transfer of the second of the second